ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 7. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1855. WHOLE NO. 309.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. DON WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1855.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. T. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,
HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,
Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.
March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens
HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.
Office, south end of Court House.
Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,
Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.
HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of
Pure and Genuine
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

SUPERIOR FLOUR.
30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by
June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Clarendon Iron Works.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*
March 29, 1855.

The Last Call.
IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL
April 7.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!
A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by
SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.
WM. L. HILLIARD.
Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Boots and Shoes.
Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Bushius, children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of
Cork Soles,
from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of
J. M. BLAIR.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!
At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.
Dec. 21, 1854.

EXTRA COURT.
IN pursuance of an order made at April Term, 1855, there will be a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law opened and held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on Monday the 23d day of July, proximo. J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*
June 28th, 1855.

Hack For Sale.
The subscriber has for sale a new Hack, neat and substantial.
GEORGE MILLER.
May 31, 1855.

BLANK WARRANTS
For Sale at this Office.

CONSTITUTION OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COUNCIL.

ADOPTED JANUARY 18th, 1855.

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1.—This body shall be known by the name of the NORTH CAROLINA STATE COUNCIL, and shall be composed of delegates appointed by the Subordinate Councils, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2.—A person to become a member of any Subordinate Council in this State, must be twenty-one years of age; he must believe in the existence of a Supreme Being as the Creator and preserver of the Universe; he must be a native-born citizen, a Protestant, either born of Protestant parents, reared under Protestant influence; and not united in marriage with a Roman Catholic.

SEC. 3.—The State Council shall be composed of two delegates from each Subordinate Council in the State, to be appointed at the first regular meeting of the same, that shall be held after the first day of October in each and every year, whose term of appointment shall continue for one year; provided, that this section shall not affect the tenure of office, until the first day of October, 1855, of any member of the present Council; and provided further, that an appointment may be made at any regular meeting of said Subordinate Councils to fill vacancies.

SEC. 4.—The State Council shall be vested with the following powers, viz:

It shall be the chief head and authority of the Order in the State of North Carolina, subject to the requirements of the National Council. It shall have power to establish term and explanation pass words for the State and Subordinate Councils in the State, and such other secret work as to it may seem necessary. It shall have power to exact from the Subordinate Councils, annual or quarterly statements as to the number of members under their respective jurisdiction, and also as to all other matters it may deem essential for full and necessary information. It shall have the sole power of forming and establishing Subordinate Councils in the State, and of granting dispensations or charters for the same—provided, however, that when the State Council is not in session, the President thereof may grant such dispensations—and provided, further, that no dispensation or charter shall be issued hereafter for the formation of a Subordinate Council, unless the application thereafter be signed by at least thirteen full degree members of this Order, who are in good and regular standing. It shall have the power to decide on a mode of punishment in case of a dereliction of duty on the part of its officers or members.

SEC. 5.—The State Council shall hold its regular annual meeting on the third Monday in November of each and every year, at such place in the State as may be agreed on by the same at the preceeding regular annual session—provided, however, that the President of the State Council may convene the same in the city of Raleigh, at any time he may think the interests of the Order imperiously require it.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1.—The officers of the State Council shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Marshal, Chaplain, Inside Sentinel, Outside Sentinel, and such other officers as the State Council may see fit to appoint from time to time; and the Secretary, Treasurer, and Sentinels shall receive such compensation for their services, as the Council may determine.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1.—The President shall preside when present and in his absence the Vice President shall preside; and in the absence of both, the Council shall elect a President *pro tem.*, and the presiding officer may at all times call a member to the chair, but such appointment shall never extend beyond one day.

SEC. 2.—The President shall preserve order, and cause the Constitution and the laws to be strictly observed by all the members. His decisions upon all points of order shall be obeyed, unless, reversed on appeal. He shall have the casting vote in all cases. He shall sign all orders on the State Treasurer for the payment of money, and all other documents requiring his signature. He shall fill all vacancies in the State offices, until the next regular annual meeting of the Council. He shall transmit the ritual, passwords, or other secret matters of the Order, to the proper officers of the Subordinate Council—and exercise general supervision over the Order throughout the State, according to its Constitution, Laws and usages.

SEC. 3.—The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the State Council; file all documents connected therewith; preserve all books and papers belonging to the same; and have the custody of the seal of the same. He shall receive all monies due to the State Council, and pay over the same to the Treasurer; attest all orders drawn on the Treasurer for monies appropriated by the State Council, and keep the accounts of the State Council with the Subordinate Councils. He shall attest all dispensations and orders of the State Council, and when directed, summon all members to attend its special meetings. He shall transmit an annual report of the state of the Order, in North Carolina, to the President of the National Council. He shall conduct the necessary correspondence of the State Council, and attend to such other clerical business as the State Council may direct. He shall be entitled to receive for his his services such compensation as the State Council may, from time to time, determine upon, not exceeding the sum of $500 per year, and shall give such bond and security as the State Council may require.

SEC. 4.—The Treasurer shall have the custody of the funds of the State Council; keep accurate accounts of all monies received by him from the Secretary, and pay all orders drawn on him by the President, and attested by the Secretary. He shall keep all his accounts regularly posted up in a book, to be kept for the purpose, at every regular session of the State Council, and submit them to the same, or to any committee appointed for that purpose together with a written report setting forth in detail the affairs and condition of the Treasury. He shall give such bond and security as the State Council may from time to time require, and in a sum not less than double the amount, he will probably at any one time have in his hands; and he shall receive such compensations for his services as the State Council may agree upon, not exceeding the sum of $100 per annum.

SEC. 5.—The Marshal shall obey the orders of the President in the government and proceedings of the State Council; shall present officers elect for installation; receive and introduce delegates and visitors, and perform such other appropriate duties as the State Council may direct.

SEC. 6.—The Chaplain's duty will be to open the sessions of the State Council with prayer, and to lecture before the Subordinate Councils, as may be convenient.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1.—All officers of the State Council, provided for in this Constitution (except the Sentinels, who shall be appointed by the President,) shall be elected by ballot, at the regular annual meeting of the Council; and on the last day of the sesion of the same, be installed in such manner and form as the National Council, or the President thereof, may establish.

SEC. 2.—A majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to an election to any office.

SEC. 3.—In all sessions of the State Council, forty members shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1.—The State Council shall hear and decide all questions of appeal from the decisions of Subordinate Councils, and may establish a form of appeal.

SEC. 2.—The State Council shall have power to levy a tax upon the Subordinate Councils, for the support of the National Council, to be paid in such manner and at such times as the National Council shall determine. It shall also have power to levy a tax for the support of the State Council, to be paid at such time and in such manner as the State Council shall determine.

ARTICLE VI.

The delegates to the National Council shall be elected by ballot at the regular annual meeting of the State Council, in November.

ARTICLE VII.

The State Council shall have power to adopt all such by-laws, rules and regulations for its own government, and also for the goverment of the Subordinate Councils, as it may deem necessary for uniformity and the general good of the Order, not inconsistent with this Constitution, or the Constitution of the National Council.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 1.—The political powers of the State Council shall be limited to the selection of candidates for State offices, to be supported by the members of this Order—which selections may be by ballot, or *viva voce*, as the Council may decide; provided, however, that in the selection of a candidate for Governor of the State, the State Council, may, at its regular annual meeting next before the election for such offices, either make the nomination itself, or call a convention of the Order in the State, at such time and place as the State Council may decide, for the purpose of making such nominations—and in case of the calling of such convention, the Subordinate Councils shall be represented in such convention, as according to the provisions of this Constitution they are to be represented in the State Council, and subject to the same manner and proportionate strength in casting the vote.

SEC. 2.—In the selection of candidates for all offices to be filled by the General Assembly, the following method shall be preserved, viz:

For United States Senators, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Superintendent of Common Schools, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Attorney General, and Solicitors, and all other offices now provided, or hereafter created by law, whose appointment devolve on the General Assembly, a majority of the State Council shall decide upon the candidate to be supported by the Order.

SEC. 3.—In the selection of candidates for Congress, the Subordinate Councils, in each Congressional District, shall each select three delegates, who shall meet on the second Monday in May, of each year in which the Congressional elections take place, at the places fixed by law for comparing the votes in the said District, and proceed to select the candidates for that District. A majority of all the delegates from all the Subordinate Councils in each and every county, shall cast the same number of votes the said county is entitled to members in the House of Commons in the State Legi-latute—a majority of the whole number of votes cast being necessary to a selection; provided, however, that in those Congressional Districts in which the law provides that the returns shall be compared at some place other than a county town, in such Districts the delegates shall meet at the county town in such county, instead of the place designated by law.

SEC. 4.—The selection of candidates for members of the General Assembly, shall be by the Subordinate Councils in the following manner, viz: For members of the House of Commons, for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, County Solicitors, and all other officers elected by the people or the County Courts, if there be but one Council in the county, the Council shall make the selection by the vote of the majority—if there be more than one Council in the county, then each Council shall select one delegate for every thirteen members, not counting fractions, in the same, and when delegates from the several Councils shall have met at such time and places as may be agreed upon, the majority shall make the selections; provided, however, that where there is more than one Council in a county, the Council at the county seat shall have the power to appoint the time and place for the assembling county conventions for the nomination of candidates, and calling general meetings of the Order in said county for the good of the same. In the selection of candidates for State Senators, the same rule shall prevail, except that the delegates from the Councils in the District where the District is composed of more counties than one, shall meet at such time and place as may be agreed on by them, and then and there make the nomination.

SEC. 5.—In the election of candidates for Mayor or Intendent of towns, and of Commissioners for the same, the Subordinate Council in such town shall make the nominations by ballot; and in those towns where the several wards vote separately for Commissioners in the same, the candidates shall be nominated for one ward at a time, instead of nominating the whole Board by general ticket; a majority of the whole number of ballots cast being necessary to a choice.

SEC. 6.—In the selection of candidates for electors of President and Vice President, the Subordinate Councils in each Electoral District shall each select three delegates, who shall meet at such time as the good of the Order may require the ticket to be formed, at the places fixed by law for comparing the votes in such electoral Districts, and proceed to select the candidate for Elector in that electoral District. The same rules, regulations and *provisions* shall be observed, as to the place and manner of making the selections, as are provided for the selection of candidates for Congress.

SEC. 7.—In all nominations herein provided for, whether by the State or Subordinate Councils, the vote shall be by ballot.

SEC. 8.—Members of the order who shall fail to sustain the nominations of the same for office, shall be dealt with in the following manner, viz:—A member of the Order who shall merely fail to vote for the candidate of the Order, without voting for any one else, shall, for the first offence, be reprimanded by the President, in the presence of his Council; and for the second offence, shall be expelled. Those voting against the candidates of the Order, or who allow themselves to be run as opposition candidates against the same, shall be expelled. Members of the Legislature who shall refuse to support the nominee of the State Council, for offices to be filled by the General Assembly, shall be reported by the President of the State Council to the Subordinate Council to which such member may belong, to be dealt with; provided, however, that in all these cases here provided for, every such recuscant member shall, before being dealt with, be duly notified to appear before the Council, and be heard in defence—and if three-fourths of the Council then present, shall suppose that the recusant member has acted ignorantly, or from a want of a full appreciation of his obligation, the Council may, by a vote of three-fourths, excuse him, upon the promise that he will not so offend again.

SEC. 9.—When a member is expelled by any one of the Subordinate Councils, the same shall be notified to the President of the State Council, with the name, age, and occupation of the person expelled—and the President of the State Council shall immediately notify every Subordinate Council in the State. *The person so expelled to be thus published as a perjurer and traitor, unworthy the notice or regard of good men;* and the President of the State Council shall keep on hand blank notices printed, for immediate use.

ARTICLE IX.

In the decision of all disputed questions that may arise in the State Council, the vote shall be taken *per capita*, unless a call for a division by counties is seconded by one-fourth of the members present—in which case the vote shall be taken by counties, a majority of the delegates from the Subordinate Council or Councils in each county represented, casting as many votes as the said county is entitled to members in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. In the decision of all questions, the vote of the majority shall prevail. This method of voting shall equally apply in the election of officers of the State Council and to nominations for political office or place.

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 1.—For the entire work of the Order, including Ritual, the Constitution of the National Council, the Constitution of the State Council, and the Constitution for Subordinate Councils, each Subordinate Council shall pay the sum of five dollars; and for every dispensation and charter for opening Councils, the applicants therefor shall pay the sum of three dollars.

SEC. 2.—Each Subordinate Council shall pay an annual contribution of 25 cents for each member under its jurisdiction, one half to be paid into the Treasury of the State Council semi-annually, to be paid over by the Secretary to the Treasurer of the State Council; provided, however, that the Subordinate Councils may exempt from the payment of this contribution, such of its members as they may suppose it would bear heavily upon.

ARTICLE XI.

No alteration or amendment of this Constitution shall be made, unless proposed in writing and signed by at least seven members of the State Council, submitted at least one day before its adoption, and afterwards concurred in by two-thirds of the members present.

OFFICERS OF THE

North Carolina State Council.

PRESIDENT,
P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh.
VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN M. MATHEWS, Elizabeth City.
SECRETARY,
W. H. HARRISON, Raleigh.
TREASURER,
E. L. HARDING, Raleigh.
MARSHAL,
S. E. PHILLIPS, Raleigh.
CHAPLAIN,
REV. JAMES REID, Louisburg.

Written for the Asheville News.

Notes of Travel.

MR. EDITOR—According to promise, I will now give your readers some account of the so-called *Petrified Human Body*, now at the house of Mr. Byers, on Cane Creek, some 15 miles from Asheville. We had, in common with others, heard much of this wonder, and all the accounts were of such a character as to beget a desire to see it. Such a desire I think by no means wrong in itself—for such a thing as a really petrified human body has rarely been found.

Passing by the house, on our way to Spartanburg, we enquired of a servant if the body was still there, and if persons were allowed to see it. Being answered in the affirmative, we determined to stop on our return.—This we did, and asked (as delicately as possible) if we could be allowed to see and examine it. Mrs. Byers (the mother of the deceased) said we could see it, and though it was painful to them to have persons see it, yet from the many erroneous reports which had gone abroad, she thought it very well for persons to examine it, that said reports might be corrected, and it is with a view to such correction that I write this article.

The following is about the history of this body, as we learned from Mrs. B. The deceased had married and moved with her husband to the west, locating somewhere in the State of Mississippi. She was the mother of three children. Six years ago she died and was buried. Her husband afterwards concluded to move farther west, probably to Texas. Her father concluded that he could not leave her *in a strange land to sleep all alone*, and determined to have her remains removed, and accordingly they were brought back some time last winter. Upon opening the grave it was found, that though the coffin and drapery were quite decayed, that the body was in a remarkable state of preservation—all or most of the parts being entire. A coffin was accordingly procured, and the body being cleansed was brought in this condition to the place where it is now.

Preceded by a servant (for naturally the mother could not go) we descended to a cellar in which the coffin was placed. Upon removing the lid and folding back the clothes, we beheld—not what, nor anything like what we expected (for we had heard it looked like stone, that the features even were preserved, &c.)—but one of the most unsightly objects upon which we had ever looked. *It is any thing else than a petrifaction.* We found that it had not been taken out of the coffin or clothes in which it was brought. In appearance, it is a blackened mass of hardened flesh, covered with a thick, dark mould. No features are discoverable, save where was an eye, there is a small cavity. The head being turned on the side, we could not see whether the nose or mouth remained—we supposed not, however. To the touch, the face, chest and legs are hard, quite hard—but on the neck it gave way under pressure. I could give no better idea of its general appearance than to say (and I only mean to describe it) that it resembles *a rotten, mouldy sweet potatoe.* It is not a petrifaction. But what is it? Physicians call it I think *ad ipo sire.* I would say (though it is only my opinion) that putrifaction from some cause or other—most probably from the lime in the soil in which it was buried—was kept down, and that in process of time (for it was buried six years) it assumed its present condition.

The family had no purpose of keeping it so long unburied, but such were the reports concerning it that (we learned) they are afraid to bury it, lest it might be taken up by some one for the purpose of exhibition. No one, however, having seen it, could desire it for such purpose.

A word by way of reflection and I will be done. I felt while I stood beside that body that it was never designed that the dead should be an object to be looked at, and that when I die (no matter where) I hope my remains will be decently interred in some church yard, and there be allowed to rest until the "great rising day." C.

EFFICACY OF THE PEACE SOCIETY.—The reader can judge from the partial list of wars now in progress, how efficacious the peace society has been in learning nations to war no more—in beating swords into plough-shares, &c., &c.

Great Brittain is at war with Russia.
France is at war with Russia.
Russia is at war with France and England.
Sardinia is at war with Russia.
The Chinese are at war with themselves.
The South American Republics are at war.
Plenty of fighting in Mexico, all the while.
do do in Central America.
The Indians in Oregon and California are at war.
Kaffraria fighting the British.

HANGING BY WHOLESALE.—Six slaves belonging to Mrs. Flint, near Alexandria, La., have been sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Mr. Wm. Walters, the overseer of the plantation.

At military funerals in California, it is said to be the practice, after burying the dead, to have the band go to the residence of the deceased and serenade the widow.

"What sort of a sermon do you like?" said Dr. Rush to Robert Morris, one day. "I like, sir," replied Mr. Morris, "that kind of preaching which drives a man into the corner of his pew, and makes him think the devil is after him."

SUICIDE.—A Mr. Coleman Abernathy, a man of family, living near Cross Anchor, in this District, committed suicide on Thursday the 12th inst., by hanging himself. We have not learned the cause that led to this sad act. —*Spartanburg Express.*

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 26, 1855.

KNOW NOTHING FALSEHOODS!

The charge that Mr. Clingman is a *Roman Catholic*—that he is an *Infidel*—that he is a *Deist*—that he has ever spoken *disrespectfully of the Bible*, and that he ever *proposed to join the Know Nothings*. Remember, that all these are naked *Know Nothing LIES!!*

COME AND MEET THEM!

The Know Nothings boast that by their organization and by the lash which they hold in terror over their benighted followers, they can bring up every man of their order to the polls on the day of election. They say they have counted their men, and know exactly the number of votes they can poll. We don't believe this—for many whom they have duped will fly off on election day. *But have they counted the freemen in every mountain and valley of this Republican District who will vote against them?* Have they, can they number *them?* No! We assert, upon the most reliable information, that in all parts of this District there will be the most tremendous vote polled that has ever been known.—Old and young, the halt, the lame, the blind—all who can be carried to the polls in any way, will be there. Such a turn out of the indignant freemen of this District never was seen as will be on the day of election. Come, brethren, let us meet the enemy with our full force, and we will overwhelm them forever.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We earnestly request our friends in the different counties to forward us the election returns at the earliest possible moment.

☞His Honor Judge Bailey is this week holding an Extra Term of the Superior Court for this county. From the indications, we incline to the opinion that but little will be done to clear the very heavy Docket.

PENSIONERS.

We are requested to say that the United States Pensioners residing in the counties of Alexander, Gaston, Lincoln and Wilkes, who have heretofore received their pensions at Fayetteville, will be paid hereafter at Morganton.

SKIES BRIGHT!

From every section of the District the most cheering accounts reach us. We have quite a large number of encouraging letters which, had we space, would be spread before our readers. Our friends have everything to encourage them. Our cause is just—the people have, to a great extent at least, been informed upon the true merits of the questions at issue, and they are determined, as ever, to do right, regardless of dictation—to stand by the great principles of civil and religious liberty. What we say to one we say to all—be firm, be active, go early to the polls, and work like men who have resolved to perpetuate that liberty for which patriots fought and freemen died.

☞The Western Eagle, published at Rutherfordton, boasts very much of the applause Mr. Carmichael obtained while speaking at that place not long ago.

If his applause was procured in the same manner there that we have been informed it was procured elsewhere, it does not amount to much. We have been told that the Know Nothing council at this place passed a resolution to have strong manifestations of approbation given him when he spoke here, by men regularly drilled and posted at various points in the crowd for that purpose.

At Hendersonville we are informed that a large number of boys, not old enough to vote, were stationed in the crowd, armed with big sticks, to make similar demonstrations.

All these things instead of strengthening their candidate or affording any just ground for boasting, only expose the folly of the persons engaged in such silly proceedings, and have disgusted many sensible men who might otherwise have looked more favorably upon the Know Nothings.

☞"J. S. Teas," through one of the Hendersonville papers, *supposes* himself to be the individual alluded to in this paper some time since, as being a "Foreigner and a Catholic," and as having initiated a large number of persons into the order of Know Nothings.—Very probable. "J. S. Teas" admits he is a Foreigner—does not deny having initiated men into the Know Nothing cabal—but vows he is not a Catholic. He can stand aside.

Read This, Fellow Citizens!

We invite attention to the following provision of the Know Nothing "Constitution of the North Carolina State Council," published on our outside page. Article X, Sec. 2:—

SEC. 2.—Each Subordinate Council shall pay an annual contribution of 25 cents for each member under its jurisdiction, one half to be paid into the Treasury of the State Council semi-annually, to be paid over by the Secretary to the Treasurer of the State Council; provided, however, that the Subordinate Councils may exempt from the payment of this contribution, such of its members as they may suppose it would bear heavily upon.

Couple with this the following portions of the "Constitution of the National Council," taken from a publication of undoubted authenticity. Rule 10:—

RULE TEN.—Each State, District or Territorial Council, shall be taxed four cents per annum, for every member in good standing belonging to each Subordinate Council under its jurisdiction on the first day of April, which shall be reported to the National Council, and paid into the National Treasury, on or before the first day of the annual session to be held in June, and on the same day in each succeeding year.

Again, see "Constitution for the Government of Subordinate Councils," Art. III, Sec. 12:—

SEC. 12.—Each Subordinate Council may levy its own fees for initiation, to raise a fund to pay its dues to the State Council, and to defray its own expenses. Each Council may also, at its discretion, initiate without charging the usual fee, those it considers unable to pay the same.

We invite attention to these provisions, not only for the purpose of exhibiting the corrupt working of this bad order, but because they throw an odious light upon the vast system of deception now being practised in our midst. *These extracts comprehend the substance of the very provisions alluded to by Dr. Baird in his publication of July 2nd*; which he says are enforced in the "Constitution and Bye-laws" of the Order here, by the enactment, "Every member who joins this Order shall pay the sum of 25 cents as an initiation fee; and that he shall pay the annual sum of —— cents, as long as he remains in the Order;"—which statement the Know Nothing leaders in this section, with wild denunciation and every extravagance of frenzied abuse, pronounced *a lie!* And yet these constitutions of their order *confirm* his statement in every particular! These documents as now published to the world come from a source of undoubted authority; but suppose the K. N.'s should say, (as many perhaps will,) that these constitutions and Dr. Baird's statement are both false—is it not extraordinary that these *two* falsehoods, published about the same time, at a great distance from each other, should so remarkably coincide in every particular? It will not do to call up men to prove that *they* have never paid "*the quarter.*" Dr. B. himself states that, and that the *quarterage* here, is made up by subscription.

And it is for this assertion that a citizen has been denounced publicly as a liar, and assailed with a torrent of abuse, of that vileness and venom before unheard of in this or any other decent community,—that the public mind has been agitated and the whole surface of society about this place thrown into a state of mischievous excitement disgraceful to a christian land,—when at the very time, his calumniators knew that every word he uttered was true!

Comment is unnecessary. The people will, on the 2d of August, avenge such a course of outrage, and trample under foot, never to rise again, the audacious and stupendous *system* of deception and falsehood on which it is founded.

SENATOR FITZPATRICK ON KNOW NOTHINGISM.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser & Gazette, in its issue of the 7th instant, publishes an able letter from Senator Fitzpatrick, on the subject of Know Nothingism. This letter was drawn out by a communication requesting Governor Fitzpatrick to give publicity to his views. We extract the following paragraph from his excellent letter:

"In reference to the Know Nothing or American party, I am ignorant of their aims and objects, except as they have been promulgated in the public press. If their object is to maintain the rights of the States, their equality in the Union, their powers from consolidation, by a strict construction of the constitution, or to enforce purity of administration—these are Democratic aims, and I have no occasion to form new political connections under new forms for such purposes. If their object is to introduce religion into political discussion, and to make war upon any religious denomination, then I should regard this as unconstitutional and dangerous to the peace of society. If their purpose is proscription, in any form, of any class of persons, or to limit the rights, actual or consequential, of any citizen of the State, this, too, I consider unconstitutional. If they wish merely to modify existing laws, to suit an existing evil, I see no reason to create a new party on a basis so narrow. The foes of the South now are not of the foreign population of the country. Our enemies are of our own household—the Abolitionists and Freesoilers of the North. The South has more to fear from the thousands of preachers and abolition lecturers, banded together in the free States, than from the Pope and his college of cardinals, with all their proselytes in the Union."

☞Lord Raglan, the commander of the English forces in the Crimea, is dead. Sir George Simpson succeeds him. The news otherwise is unimportant.

Come-Outers.

IVY, July 12, 1855.

Mr. Atkin—Dear Sir: Please announce my withdrrwal from the order of Know Nothings, and permit me to say to my friends, look before you leap.

REUBEN R. BALL.

IVY, July 17, 1855.

Editor of News:—We ask space in your columns to say that we have left the so-called American Party. One of the undersigned has gone through the three degrees—the other has taken but one. We are dissatisfied with it, and wish to say so publicly, that the stain may be washed off.

Yours, truly,
S. S. HENSELEY.
B. O. RUNNION.

IVY, July 17, 1855.

Mr. Atkin:—I wish you to say in your paper that I do not belong to the Know Nothing organization, and never intend to. The reason for this is that it has been circulated in this section that I am a member, and some of my friends have been induced in consequence to join it.

Respectfully,
THOS. RUNNION.

GEORGETOWN, Jackson co., July 22, 1855.

Mr. Atkin—Dear Sir: A short time since I joined the American or Know Nothing party: being dissatisfied, you will please allow me room in your paper to state that I consider myself no longer a member of said organization.

Yours, truly,
N. G. ABRAMS.

HENDERSON COUNTY, July 18, 1855.

Mr. Atkin—Sir: Will you be so kind as to allow me the liberty to say through your paper that I have withdrawn from the order commonly called Know Nothings. A Clingman man all over.

J. SWANEY.

☞W. B. Johnston Esq., has retired from his connection with the Columbia *South Carolinian*. Mr. J. is a gentleman of fine abilities, and has been a successful and popular Editor. The entire management of the Carolinian and of the Columbia Banner, has devolved on Dr. R. W. Gibbes, the Proprietor. In his hands these popular Journals will not suffer in reputation. The *Carolinian* is an especial favorite of ours, and we look upon it as one of the best papers in this or any other country. May it continue to prosper.

In the New Hampshire Legislature the prohibitory liquor law has passed both houses.

☞We learn from the Daily Wilmington *Herald* that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad took place in Greensboro', on Thursday last, and that the following gentlemen were elected Directors by the stockholders: Charles F. Fisher, of Salisbury; F. Fries, of Salem; Gen. Alex. McRae. of Washington; and R. M. Saunders, of Raleigh. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Fisher was elected President of the Road. From the report of the President, it will be seen that the total receipts of the road since it commenced operations, have been $59,284; the expenses have been $21,628, and the nett profits, therefore, $40,306. From the annexed list of safaries, it will be seen the officers of that road have been pretty well paid, but a resolution has been passed, that the directors be instructed to reduce the salaries to the lowest figure that will secure the services of competent men. The Chief Engineer, Walter Gwynn, receives $5,000 per annum; the principal assistant $2,400, one assistant $1,200, one do. $1,100, and three do. $1,000 each, and allowance of $180 for horse and buggy; two agents to attend to superstructure receive $600 each; three draughtsmen, two $1,200, and one $1,000; the President of the road's salary is $2,500. The Secretary and Treasurer, $1,250; a Transportation Agent, $780; Sixteen agents along the route, from $350 to $600 per annum; Superintendent of Workshops, $2,500; two do. of track laying, $1,200 and $900; a Road Master, five Conductors, and twelve Section Masters, from $300 to $720 a year.

☞There have been seventeen deaths in Lexington, Ky., from cholera since the 26th ult. Ten of the cases were colored.

"SAM" IN KENTUCKY.—The Kentucky Statesman, published at Lexington, once the honored home of Clay, says:

"The order here is reeling and tottering, and dismay is in the hearts of its selfish and unprincipled leaders, who are prodigiously alarmed. The delusion which they had so ingeniously conjured up is passing away, and the clear and vivifying rays of truth and justice are penetrating the dark recesses of the Know Nothing lodges. The reaction, just commenced, will be terrible. It will sweep the wily and unprincipled demagogues as with the besom of destruction. The wrath of a people, lately abused, now awakened to an appreciation of the imposture, will leave behind it many a scathed monument of its indignation."

NEW COLLEGE.—The Abingdon Virginian learns that a college is about to be established at Lynchburg, Virginia, under the patronage of the Methodist Protestant Church. This will be the third college of high grade established by this denomination in the United States.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

Appointment of Mr. McGowan.

It is well known that Mr. Patrick McGowan, Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, is a naturalized citizen, having been born in Ireland, and a Roman Catholic; and that he is the only person of this stamp who holds office under the general government in North-Carolina. Previous to his appointment, Mr. McGowan had been repeatedly elected Doorkeeper of the Senate; and at one time, the two parties being nearly balanced in that body, he was indebted for his success to the votes of two *Whig* Senators, Messrs. Francis and Russell. In both these posts—that of Doorkeeper and Mail Agent—Mr. McGowan has performed his duties with marked fidelity and vigilance; yet his appointment to the latter has been made a matter for much remark and censure by the Know Nothings, because he is a Catholic and a so-called "foreigner." Mr. Shepard, the dark-lantern candidate for Congress in this District, has been especially pointed in his denunciations of Catholics, as well as in his allusions to the danger of Catholic control in the Postoffice Department and now, what will the people think and say when we inform them that *Mr. McGowan was recommended for this very office of Mail Agent by Mr. James B. Shepard, and by many of the leaders of the present Know Nothing party?* Such is the fact. We have obtained copies of the official documents from the Department at Washington; and we publish below, for the information of the public, and for the particular edification of Know Nothings, small and large, the following letter:

"RALEIGH, N. C., March 1st, 1853.

Sir: On the line of the Railroad between this and the City of Petersburg, there are four Mail Agents appointed: two for the line between Petersburg and Gaston, claimed by Virginia, and two for that portion of the Railroad between Gaston and Raleigh, claimed by North-Carolina. For one of the latter, permit me to recommend to your consideration Mr. McGowan, of this place, who is fully competent to the discharge of the duties of said station, and is withal a very honest and worthy man.

Respectfully Yours,
JAMES B. SHEPARD.

To the Postmaster
Gen. of the U. S.

We also have a copy of a recommendation of Mr. McGowan, in the following words:

"The undersigned take pleasure in recommending Mr. Patrick McGowan for the appointment of Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. From their knowledge of Mr. McGowan's qualifications, they have no hesitation in saying he would make a faithful and useful officer."

This recommendation is signed, among others, by *John A. Gilmer, N. W. Woodfin, Isaac Clag, Wm. H. Washington, Lewis Thompson, and W. D. Haywood*—all of them Whigs, and some of them conspicuous Know Nothing leaders, Mr. McGowan was appointed in place of a native, Mr. H. H. Potter—*Mr. Shepard recommending the appointment.* Nothing is said either in his letter or in the above recommendation, about the propriety or justice of giving natives the preference—nothing as to the danger of Catholic influence and control. Mr. Shepard recommended him as "*competent*," as "*honest*," and as "*worthy*"—the very highest recommendation he could have given him; and it did not occur to him *then*, it seems, that sound policy required that Catholics and persons foreign born should be kept out of such offices. *Now*, however, he affects to be seriously alarmed at such appointments, and is attempting to make capital out of them against the Democratic party! Why did he not come out, like a man, in the beginning of the campaign, and admit that he had recommended Mr. McGowan? Why did he denounce such appointments—such alleged influences as peculiarly the result of Democratic policy, and at the same time conceal from the people what *he* had done in this respect? But Mr. Branch brought the whole matter out upon him at Hayes' a few days ago; and we learn that his explanation was anything but satisfactory.—He said, we learn, that there was no Know Nothing party at the time he gave this recommendation!—that is, in substance, *party* did not require him then to pursue the course he is pursuing now!—Why, was not the danger from Catholics and foreigners, of which he now so emphatically warns the people, as great then as it is now? Was there no Pope in 1853?

Let these facts be known every where; and whenever unscrupulous Know Nothings attempt to make capital against the administration and against the Democrats, on account of this appointment, point to this letter of Mr. Shepard and to the recommendation above given, signed by Mr. Gilmer and others.—There is another fact in this connection, which deserves to be borne in mind, and to which Democrats have a right to refer in self-defence; and that is, the election, *mainly by Whig votes in* 1840, of Judge Manly, *a Catholic*, to the Superior Court bench. Let it also be remembered that Judge Gaston—one of the most distinguished men and Catholics of his day—was a Whig; and that he was indebted mainly for all the high honors he enjoyed, to the very party which is now, under another name, engaged in a most bitter and ungenerous crusade against the rights to which Catholics are entitled under both the federal and State Constitutions.

Who is responsible mainly for the elevation to a Judgeship of Judge Manly, a Roman Catholic, now on the Superior Court Bench? Why most of the men who now constitute the leaders of the Know Nothing party in this State—but especially Gen. John Gray Bynum, of Rutherford, whose activity and zeal for this Roman Catholic secured his election.

A POOR ENDORSER.—A worthy but poor minister requested the loan of fifty dollars from the cashier of a bank; and in the note requesting the favor, he said that if the cashier would oblige him, he would "pay him in ten days, on the faith of Abraham." The cashier returned word that by the rules of the bank, the endorser of a note must reside in the State.

A Dublin merchant recommending a piece of silk for a gown, said—"Madam, it will wear forever, and make a petticoat afterwards."

Hon. Aaron V. Brown.

The following extract of a letter from Governor A. V. Brown, of Tennessee, to Judge Tarpley, of Mississippi, is published in the Mississippian:

NASHVILLE, May 19th, 1855.

All wise and good men should deplore the starting of new questions and issues to distract the attention of our southern people at the present moment. There is not now, and cannot really be, but one great and absorbing question for the consideration of the South—the question of self-preservation. She cannot lose twelve hundred millions of slave property and live but in poverty and dishonor. The very next session of Congress opens the grand attack upon her, and it will require the united and harmonious co-operation of every man of every party to make good her defence. Now, the readiness with which so many of our people have run into this Know Nothing movement without inquiring where it was to lead them, I fear, is an indication that they are not conscious of the dangers that threaten them, or are indifferent to the dreadful results.—Still, we must not despair. If they heed not the thunder in the distance, perhaps they may awake when it breaks in awful peals over their heads.

In no State, of the South at least, have we ever been endangered by the Catholic or foreigner. Neither the one nor the other has ever denied or invaded our rights under the constitution. Where a few solitary exceptions to this remark may be pointed out, we can point to hundreds and thousands in the North, native born Protestants, too, who have, and are yet daily putting the constitution aside and murdering our people, for no other crime than attempting lawfully to reclaim their own property. At this moment, and for years back, the abolitionist and freesoiler hates and abhors his native born brethren at the South more than he hates the Catholic or foreigner. Put to him the question at any time, which he had rather prevent from voting or holding office—the Catholic and foreigner, or the slaveholder of the South, and he will tell you the slaveholder. Indeed, this movement against these two proscribed classes is only made as the first step to the final disfranchisement of the slaveholder. The great mass and weight of Democracy has been in the Southern or slaveholding States. It has been so from the time parties were first formed, in the days of Jefferson and the elder Adams. The fact that foreigners, both Protestants and Catholics, after becoming naturalized, have most commonly (not universally by any means) voted with the Democratic party, has engendered all this hostility to them. They regard them as having sustained the institution of slavery, because they sustained the Democratic party, existing mainly in the slave States. To get clear of the foreigner, is, therefore, in their view, to get clear of the Democracy, and thus to get clear of the accursed slaveholder. Such is the reasoning of the fanatic and bigot.

Let no man say that these are not the motives prompting to this nefarious movement, but that the same are to be found in a commendable zeal for true and vital religion in our land. Why, it is notorious that men of undoubted piety have had the least to do with mummeries and persecutions of the new order. Look around you and see how many councils have been founded by grave and pious individuals. Who is it that has come from distant quarters to organize and initiate? Who are they that are observed in close and sly persuasions to the inexperienced to come forward and be admitted? Not the moral and religious, but the notoriously ungodly, who never before exhibited any respect for true religion and who, indeed, know and care nothing about it.

If any one shall think of the name of this or that minister of the Gospel who has joined the order, the exceptions does not overturn, but confirms, the rule. You know my habitual respect for the clerical profession, but, so far as Protestant clergymen have engaged in this persecution, I consider it one of the most discreditable incidents of the age.

Very sincerely and truly yours,
AARON V. BROWN.

☞You can hardly take up a paper nowa-days without finding in it the record of a death by suicide. Instances of self destruction in many of the larger cities are becoming fearfully frequent. In New York, four cases in a week; in Baltimore, 3. We read how at New Orleans a French lady of great beauty, and at Richmond a gentleman of respectability, have committed self murder within a few days past; and we hear of instances where young persons of both sexes have closed idle and dissolute lives by a recourse to means at which christianity shudders. Domestic troubles, pecuniary distress, disappointed love, seem to be the impelling causes to this fearful step. Yet it argues gloomily for our morality and religion us a christian nation, when this mania for self destruction seems to be so rife.

☞We extract from an English paper the following racy advertisement, which, considering it is from a young lady, comes to the point with remarkable candor—

WANTED—By a young lady, aged nineteen, of pleasing countenance, good figure, and agreeable manners, general information and varied accomplishments, who has studied everything, from the creation to crotchet, a situation in the family of a gentleman. She will take the head of the table, manage his household, scold the servants, nurse his babies (when they arrive,) check his tradesmen's bills, accompany him to the theatre, cut the leaves of his new books, sew on his buttons, warm his slippers, and generally make his life happy. Apply in the first place by letter to Louisa Caroline, Linden Grove, and afterwards to papa upon the premises. Wedding ring, No. 4, small.

One of the deacons of a certain church asked the bishop if he usually kissed the bride at weddings. "Always," was the reply. "And how do you manage when the happy pair are negroes," was the next question. "In all such cases," replied the bishop, "the duty of kissing is appointed to the deacons."

Vanity is self born.

FROM THE PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT.

Japanese Peculiarities.

It seems that the national exclusiveness of this peculiar people is also exhibited in their social habits. The streets of their towns present only a dead wall upon each side, the houses being situated in gardens behind them and hidden as much as possible by trees and shrubbery. Being under constant surveillance, the people are much given to hiding themselves.

Their dress consists of one loose robe with a girdle about the middle. This is a very cool arrangement for summer weather, but in winter is not quite so comfortable. However, they manage to keep warm by levying contributions upon each other, for whenever one member of the family goes out in the cold weather he borrows the garments of all who remain within, and puts them one on over the other.

The Japanese idea of a shoe is peculiar.—The article with them is simply a sole, and is worn, not for the protection of the foot—which in fact it does not cover—but for the preservation of the matting upon their floors; the sole being always slipped off at the door, the wearer going barefoot in the house. The shoe, therefore, is only intended to keep the feet from contact with the earth, and thus from soiling the matting, which is a matter of pride to keep very clean. This, indeed, is a very essential matter, as the matting is used not only for a carpet, but for a table cloth and mattress as well, being in fact the only article of furniture in the house. The inmates sit, eat, and sleep upon the floor.

The Japanese pillow—for they indulge in that luxury—is a very curious affair. It consists of a little block of wood, with sides of unequal width, so that by turning it over—which is often done, even in sleep—the head may rest at different points of elevation. This peculiar pillow is made necessary from the fact that the hair is worn upright from the head, matted together with grease and secured by pins, which by their material indicate the rank of the wearer. This pillow is considered a very comfortable affair, and altogether superior to the bag of feathers on which we outside barbarians are wont to recline our heads.

The Japanese, like the Chinese, take their food with chopsticks, and indicate their enjoyment of it by a loud snoring noise, not at all agreeable to civilized ears.

Being always accustomed to sit with their legs bent up upon the floor, they find it painful to sit on chairs, complaining that the part of the leg which hangs down "is all the same as if it were cut off!"

The mandarins, when they go abroad, have always a great retinue; an umbrella capable of covering thirty or forty persons, is held over their heads, while two men go before with brooms to sweep away evil spirits in the air! They believe in spirits, but not in the immortality of the soul.

When a Japanese gentleman walks abroad, he is always accompanied by a servant, whose duty it is to carry three essential articles—an umbrella to shade his master—his slippers (for it is a genteel thing to go barefoot) and an eating box containing food, lest his master should become faint on the way. When this happens, the gentleman sits down on the ground, opens his box, and eats his dinner.

The Japanese are bound to support their fathers while living, and to worship them after death. This worship is the only social enjoyment they have, for they make an amusement of it, though one would think it must be a very grave one. In fact the grave yard is the only place of public resort, and is made a place of sensual enjoyment. Every day the household resorts to the family tomb, and there indulge in eating, drinking, and wailing alternately. This is their worship.—Formerly they were required to spend fifty days by the graves of their parents, now three days will do, and they sometimes even hire men to watch in their stead. This indicates a lamentable decline of piety, which, however, is not without its parallel among the professors of a higher faith.

HORRIBLE.—The Montreal Herald, of a late date, says—

"We deeply regret to learn, by private advices from Dunham, that on Friday last, at E. O. Brigham's saw mills, about six miles from that village, a young men named John Spooner was sawn in two by a circular saw. The saw was going very fast, and is four feet in diameter. The young man was stooping to pick something up, and fell on the carriage moving towards the saw. Before he had time to recover himself, the saw caught him and cut him in two instantly. He died immediately."

Many who find the day too long, think life too short.

☞The following, entitled "Watch, Mother," is beautiful—one of those little gems which touch the heart:

"Mother! watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it costs,
Little feet will go astray,
Guide them, Mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue
Prattling frequent and wild,
What is said and what is sung,
By the happy joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart;
Keep, O keep, the young heart true.
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed;
Harvest rich you then may see,
Ripening for eternity.

A Battle with the Indians.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Fort Massachusetts, New Mexico, gives the following account of a recent fight with the Indians:

"We struck out in a northerly direction, keeping on the edge of the great Valley of St. Louis, or rather on the line of junction between it and the Sierra Blanco and the West Mountains, which are a spur of the Rocky Mountains.

"Every means was used to prevent our discovery by the Indians, who are always on the alert, by making no fires, and travelling such times, night and day, as could best conceal us; while spies were roaming the country ahead. By forced marches we soon reached the head of the St. Louis Valley, when we discovered the recent trail of a few lodges of Indians travelling North, supposed to be going on a Buffalo hunt. We pushed on rapidly through the Funche Pass to the country bordering on the upper waters of the Arkansas River, when our spies came to inform us that they struck a large trail of some 500 animals, at a point where they had all congregated from various parts of the country. The trail was about one day old, and the Indians were travelling slowly. The good news aroused every one to new exertions, for every sign went to show that the Indians were off their guard.

"It was about 10 o'clock in the evening when we received this intelligence, and it was but short work packing and getting on the trail. Our spies followed it by moonlight.—We marched with scarcely a word spoken, till about four o'clock of the morning of the sixth day out from here, when our spies sent word that the trail turned off, that the Indians were encamped in the neighborhood. We soon came up, when the order was given for the mounted men to dismount, and a sufficient number of men were detailed to dismount and take charge of and defend our packs and animals. Spies were sent out to reconnoitre, and soon returned with the news that the Indians were in a large body encamped near by, enjoying a war dance. We felt certain now that our attack was to be a surprise. Orders were given to the picked men to creep upon and run off with their horses while the attack was being made. The Indians out numbered us, and had their families with them, which always causes them to be unusually brave, so it was thought not advisable to attempt to surround them, but to attack them in the form of a semi-circle, and in this manner the men were marched up, making as little noise as possible.

"We approached them unobserved till within a short distance, and could see them dancing and singing, reminding us of the witches in 'Macbeth,' little thinking that in a moment's time many of them would be passing from life to death. A dog in their camp having smelt us began to bark, and thus gave the alarm. The word 'fire' was given, when over two hundred rifles and revolvers opened upon them, looking like sheets of fire coming from each soldier's mouth, and sending missiles of death to many a poor red man.

"Those who were able to run, started with the little they had, and in their confusion rushed into thicker fire and upon certain death. Our men followed up the stragglers, and for one hour we could hear nothing but the cracking of rifles. The Indians had seized some of their guns when alarmed, and returned our shots as they ran.

"We killed about forty in all, captured all their provisions, six children, most of their arms, baggage, and trinkets too numerous to mention. Previous to this fight our men had marched ninety miles in thirty-two hours, waded creeks that were swollen, eaten but one meal during that time; in fact, for five days—day and night most of the time—they were on the march, without fires to cook anything over, yet hardly a complaint was heard. But they receive their reward by accomplishing one of the most effective blows ever struck against any band of Indians.

"After scouring the adjacent country to the Indian encampment during the forenoon of the sixth day out, which resulted in capturing horses, goats, sheep, &c., our men came in almost exhausted, and were satisfied, for the time, with a mouthful of food. We had two men killed, who were buried with military honors on our return to the encampment, and one wounded."

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that a great disaffection exists in Russia against the Imperial Government; that it is probable a revolt will soon occur, and an attempt made to place the Grand Duke Constantine upon the throne.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 16.

A fire last night destroyed a large mill, and twenty-two stores and dwellings. The loss is set down at $330,000; and 500 hands are thus thrown out of employment. There was but a partial insurance.

FLOUR.—Our flour market has opened at six dollars per barrel. Many think it will go to five. There will be several thousand barrels to ship from this District alone.—*Anderson Gazette.*

A CONSCIENTIOUS MAYOR.—The Mayor of a city in Ohio got drunk not long since; when sobered, he went before a squire, informed on himself, paid his fine and resigned his office.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

The Arago brings the account that a most destructive fire has visited Constantinople.—Three thousand houses were destroyed.

"Has a man," asked a prisoner of a magistrate, "any right to commit a nuisance?"

"No, sir; not even the Mayor."

"Then, sir, I claim my liberty. I was arrested as a nuisance, and no one has a right to commit me. I move for a nonsuit!"

A man who was accustomed to steal corn from the field of a neighbor, took with him one day his child, a boy about eight years old. The father desired him to hold the bag whilst he looked abroad, to see if any one was near; finding all safe, he returned, took the bag from the child, and began his guilty work. "Father," said the boy, "you forgot to look somewhere else." "Where?" said the affrighted father, supposing his son had seen some one. "You forgot to look up to the sky, to see if God was noticing you."

[For the News.]

OVERTAKEN!

Mr. Editor—On arriving in Asheville on yesterday, I was informed by several gentlemen that Mr. W. T. Dickenson was at that moment circulating a report to the effect that John Fox and Son had lately changed, and were advocating Mr. Carmichael's election, and that I was on the point of turning. Permit me to say, I am a Republican freeman, and intend to cast my vote for T. L. Clingman.

The certificate below will speak for itself.

Respectfully,
WM. PICKENS.

July 24, 1855.

July 24, 1855.

We have been informed that it is circulated that we have forsaken those Republican principles by which we have in a public meeting, held some time since, pledged ourselves to be governed, and that we are going to vote for Mr. Carmichael. It is not true. We expect, if we live until the day of election, to vote for Thomas L. Clingman.

JOHN FOX,
ALFRED FOX.

A QUESTION FOR THE CURIOUS—A SNAKE IN A HEN'S EGG.

There are at least some things in heaven and earth that have scarcely been dreamed of in man's philosophy, and are certainly beyond his capacity satisfactorily to account for. We have an instance in point. A hen's egg was shown to us, at Luray, a few days ago, which has the perfect representation of a snake raised on the shell, in full coil on the smaller end. No artist could have produced a more exact representation of a serpent.—The forked tongue, the eye, and symmetrical proportions, are as fully developed as in the real snake. Unfortunately, the shell of the egg was broken, when it was discovered that the indenture, on the inside, contained what appeared to be a *bona fide* snake. It was as perfect, in every respect, as the representation referred to on the shell. It was carefully taken out and put in a glass vial in spirits, and may be seen at the hotel of Mr. A. J. McKay, in Luray.

This egg presents to the mind of the philosophic inquirer a curious question for solution. Various opinions are entertained relative to this singular freak of nature. Some suppose that it is a real snake, but are most provokingly puzzled to know how it got into the egg. Others solve the mystery in the same manner that other unnatural developments in the animal kingdom, that are witnessed daily, are solved. The human form, for instance, is frequently disfigured by representations of fruit, vegetables, and even animals—that were desired, dreaded, or greatly feared, so intensely so as to make the most vivid impression upon the mind. The snake had no connection with the vital principle or germ of the egg, but was formed between the membranous covering and shell, and was entirely independent of both. This is a curious question, and we submit the facts, as above stated, for the consideration of those who take an interest in such matters.

Woodstock (Va.) Tenth Legion.

FIGHT IN A CHURCH.—The Gallipolis (Ohio) journal of last week has the following local religious intelligence:

"The Presbyterian church in this place has been in possession of the Old School body for some weeks past, and the New School, thinking they had occupied a building a sufficient length of time, on Saturday evening last made an attempt to retake it from that body. They succeeded in breaking a panel out of the back door, but the hhole was not sufficiently large to admit a man's body. It appears that the Old School members were absent at the time, but while Mr. John Smithers was endeavoring to effect an entrance, Mr. Henry Miller, an outside member, remonstrated against the proceedings, and finally struck Mr. S. a severe blow on the head with his cane. Finding an entrance more difficult than they had imagined, they quietly dispersed. For the past ten days or two weeks the church has been in charge of Captain J. S. Meyers. On Sunday morning the Rev. Warren Taylor, the New School minister, took occason to walk in while the door of the church was temporarily open, and ascended to the pulpit. Meyers peremptorily ordered him to leave the house, but no attention was paid to him, when he repaired to the pulpit and ejected Mr. T. by force. Mr. T. offered no resistance further than to hold on to a knob that was attached as an ornament to the pulpit, and in breaking his hold of it he lost his balance and fell over the railing to the floor, striking on his back. We do not know that he sustained any serious injury. The church has not been used for public worship since. The old school body has had possession of it since the difficulty, and it is their determination to keep it closed until a legal decision may be had as to right of property."

New Orleans, July 16.

The number of deaths in this city last week was 187, including 44 of the Yellow Fever.

New Orleans, July 19.

The splendid Verandah Hotel was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $150,000. Insured for $95,000.

☞ Life is a grave and earnest tale, of which the catastrophe is eternal weal or woe.

BRIEF AND BEAUTIFUL.—At the funeral of Mrs. Adams, an elderly woman, wife of a Baptist pastor in New Jersey, Dr. Cone touchingly remarked:

"It is hard to bury a young wife; but when you have lived with one forty and two years—the wife of your youth—the mother of your children—the companion of your lonely hours—the undeviating and always reliable friend of your whole life; then, indeed, the stroke is heavy. Since a few minutes ago, when your pastor requested me to make a few remarks, I have had nothing in my mind but those general ideas which stand connected with death and life—sorrow and eternity."

Some persons have seemingly no purpose in life, but just float along on the surface of occasion like straws upon a stream.

HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA.

In some of the old story books it is recorded of a traveller, that, having been wrecked upon an unknown coast, he was at first in some trepidation, lest the region should prove to be inhabited by barbarians; but, presently, casting his eyes upon a gallows, he devoutly fell upon his knees, and thanked God for having cast him ashore in a civilized land.

Now we do not know how much of civilization is to be inferred from the presence of a gallows, but we are sometimes inclined to believe that a more frequent use of this judicial instrument would exercise a salutary influence in the promotion of good morals.—Next to religion, may be ranked a good police, a rigid but impartial administration of justice, and a prompt execution of its decrees.

It was but the other day that we adverted to the prevalence of the crime of murder in the United States, and, in bloody confirmation of what we then said, there comes to us a list of homicides in California during the month of May last, to which is appended a recapitulation of the number of those who had met with violent deaths in that State during the first five months of the present year. This record shows that in the month of May there were, in California alone, 47 cases of homicide; and that the aggregate number for five months was 234. *Of these, only two suffered execution under the law!*

The State of California is, we know, "sui generis," and ought not, consequently, to be brought under the same category as the other States of the Union. We, therefore, give this ample record, not as bearing a just proportion to the number of crimes committed in those parts of the Union which have been longer settled, but as a proof of the weakness of the judicial arm in that new and scantily peopled country, and as showing how lightly human life is valued in communities where the ordinary social restraints exercise no longer a beneficial influence. It shows, too, that the thankful exclamation of the shipwrecked traveller was not without a profounder meaning than many would suppose to attach to it, inasmuch as the gallows is the type of judicial power; while the latter, in its freest and purest form, forms the best conservator of law and order.—*Balt. Patriot, 11th inst.*

The Dansville (New York) paper records the death of a dog from grief and starvation at his master's grave.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.—It is said the railroad from Memphis, Tenn., to Charleston, S. C., will probably be completed by December, 1856. Funds sufficient to complete the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, it is also stated, have been procured in New York.—The City Council of Memphis has issued $50,000 of city bonds to purchase 6,500 tons of iron for this road.

SEVEN YEARS' MAIL.—The Mobile Tribune says that in November, of 1848, a gentleman in Baldwin mailed a letter to a grocery house in that city. It was never received or heard of until last week, when it came exactly to its destination, after an absence of nearly seven years! It would be pleasant to hear that letter give an acount of its travels during this long period.

☞ Just as our forms were ready for the press, we received a communication, which we are compelled to defer until next week.

FROM THE CAROLINA BAPTIST.

DIED—At her residence in Madison County, June 24th, Mrs. MARGARET CARTER, relict of Daniel Carter, Esq., in her 60th year.

The deceased was known to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and this brief tribute to her momory will be considered (the writer fears) an inadequate expression of their estimation. She had been for many years a member of the Baptist Church, and in the discharge of the christian and social duties of life, justified the profession she made. Liberal to the poor and needy, just in her transactions, frugal, thoughtful, patient, unobtrusive and diligent, she managed her temporal affairs during her widowhood, with a rare judgment and discretion. All who knew her regret her loss, but the deep grief of her children and other immediate relatives, can find solace alone in the consciousness that her walk in this life, was such as to secure her a superior existence beyond the tomb.

K.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

Look at This.

The Local Preachers, belonging to the "Local Preachers' Association" of Reems Creek circuit, will please remember that the first anniversary of said society will be held at Big Ivy meeting house, commencing on the Friday night immediately preceding the 3d Sabbath in August, proximo. It is hoped all the members will be present, and that "the meeting may be a profitable one to us all.

J. A. REAGAN, *Sec'y.*

July 10th, 1855.

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summer Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

NEW FIRM.

WILSON & BROWN have recently established themselves at the

Tailoring Business

In Asheville, and have just received a fine lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of all kinds. Also, a variety of Cloths, Vestings and Cassimeres; all of which they will sell for cash as cheap as they can be had anywhere. They will also attend with despatch to Cutting and Making, and all other matters pertaining to their business.

J. W. WILSON.
J. A. BROWN.

Asheville, July 12, 1855.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	10 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

Black Mountain House.

THIS place of accommodation is in Buncombe county, N. C. 24 miles from Asheville, and on the highest mountain in the United States, East of the Mississippi—being 264 feet higher than the highest of the White Mountains in New Hampshire. The thermometer ranges from 56 at night and 72 to 76 in the hottest summer day.

Mrs. SARAH GORENFLO

Informs her friends and the public, that she has rented the improvements on this Mountain for the Summer of 1855, and that the House is now open for visitors and boarders; and as the sole benefit is for her only, she will expect the patronage of her friends, and strive to merit it. She will keep a small supply of the choicest Wines and Brandy for the use of her boarders only—to none else will it be sold.

The roads have been improved and made passable for carriages to go within two and a half miles of the House, where there are stables and sheds for carriages. The balance of the way is as good a bridle path as the mountain allows.

July 5, 1855. 306—3t.

Hack For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a new Hack, neat and substantial.

GEORGE MILLER.

May 31, 1855.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

H. T. Burnett
vs.
Nancy Burnett.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

A. B. Shooler
vs.
Eliza Shooler.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shooler, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

William Welch
vs.
Elizabeth Welch.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER. *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!

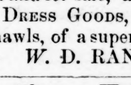
We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $5 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.

June 7, 1855.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.



TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

MURDER!!!

$500 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Richmond, by Abington, Clifton, Brownsville, Liberty, Dunlapsville, and Fairfield, to Brookville.

From Rising Sun, by Hartford, Guionsville, Dillsborough, Farmers' Retreat, Hart's Mills, and Elrod, to Versailles.

From Rochester, by Oakron, Meredith Mills, Bloomingburg, Beaver Dam, and Palestine, to Warsaw.

From Rochester, by Green Oak, Perrysburg, Peru, Reserve, Somerset, and Jalapa, to Marion.

From Rochester, by Indian Field, and Monterey, to Winnamac.

From Rochester, by Mill Ark, and Akron, to Gilead.

From Rochester, by Mill Ark, Troy, Wesley, Gilead, Niconza, and Owen, to Wabash.

From Rochester, by Wesley, Beaver Dam, Palestine, Warsaw, Menoquet, Leesburg, Milford, and Jackson, to Goshen.

From Rockport, by Enterprise, French Island, and Yankeetown, to Newburg.

From Rockville, by Annapolis, Delta, Sylvania, Howard, Lodiville, and Headley's Hills, to Covington.

From Root, by Massellon, East Liberty, and Tully, Ohio, to Van Wert.

From Rushville, by Orange, Columbia, and Neel's Mills, to Connersville.

From Rushville, by Smelser's Mills, Steel's Groves, Falmouth, Longwood, Connersville, Alquina, Dunlapsville, and Bellingville, to Oxford, Ohio.

From Rushville, by Smelser's Mills, Melrose, Falmouth, Grove, Steel's Longwood, Connersville, Olquina, Dunlapsville, Billingsville, and Contreras, to Oxford, Ohio.

From Rushville, by New Salem, Andersonville, Laurel, Metamora, Brookville, Cedar Grove, New Trenton, Braysville, Harrison, O., Dry Fork, Miama, Dent, and Cheviot, to Cincinnati.

From Rushville, by Farmington, and Steel's to Connersville.

From Rushville, by Hannegan, Carthage, Westland, Greenfield, Hervey, Alfont, Woodbury, Walpole, and Olio, to Noblesville.

From Salem, by Canton, New Philadelphia, and Vienna, to Lexington.

From Salem, by Kossuth, Walnut Ridge, Millport, Valaria, Brownstown, Valley Farm, and Cartland, to Rockford.

From Salem, by New Retreat, Lavonia, Claysville, and Lost River, to Orleans.

From Salem, by Texas, Leesville, Heltonville, and Fairfax, to Bloomington.

From Shelbyville, by Franklin, to Hensley.

From Scaffold, Prairie, by Wright, to Sullivan.

From Selma, by Albany, and Niles, to Montpelier.

From Shelbyville, by Noah, Greenfield, Eden, Mendon, and Pendleton, to Huntsville.

From Smithfield, by Albany, and James Ranson's, to Montpelier.

From South Hanover, by Saluda, New Washington, and Polk Run, (and McGee's) to Charleston.

From St. Omer, by Sulphur Hill, Wintertown, and Flat Rock, to Columbus.

From Steel's, by Orange, New Salem, Richland, Clarksburg, and Kingston, to Greensburg.

From Stilesville, by Wadesville, to Gosport.

From Strawtown, by Perkinsville, Pipe creek, Alexandria, Summitsville, Crant, and Jonesboro, to Marion.

From Strawtown, by West Kinderhook, to Tipton.

From Tipton, by Windfall, Jerome, Hima, and Summerset, to Wabash.

From Terre Haute, by Roseville, Rockville, Brune's Cross Roads, Waveland, and Brune's Valley, to Crawfordsville.

From Terre Haute to Lewis.

From Terre Haute, by Numa, Clinton, Lock, Clinton, Highland, Newport, Eugene, Perryville, Covington, Poland, Rob Roy, Attica, Shawnee, Prairie, and West Point, to Lafayette.

From Terre Haute, by Fruit Hill, Bridgetown, Mansfield, and Medellin, to Portland Mills.

From Terre Haute, by Poplar Hill, Mauritus, Sullivan court house, and New Lebanon, to Carlisle.

From Terre Haute, by Riley, Lewis, Coffee, Worthington, and Point Commerce, to Habbieville.

From Troy to Worth.

From Union city, by Recovery, Macedon, and Celina, Ohio, to St. Mary's.

From Valparaiso, by Tissionong, Grove, to Wequioc.

From Vernon, by Cherry Valley, Zenas, Westport, and Cobb's Fork, to Greensburg.

From Vernon, by New Centreville, Montgomery, Paris, State, Cana, Newry, New Farmington, and Dudleytown, to Brownstown.

From Vevay, by Mount Sterling, Jacksonville, Rutherford, Bennington, Pleasant, Cross Plains, and Olean, to Versailles.

From Vevay, by Creig's, and Indian Kentuck, to Madison.

From Vienna, by Lexington, Swanville, and South Hanover, to Madison.

From Vincenes, by West Union, Carlisle, Merom, Graysville, Turman's creek, Prairie creek, and Prairietown, to Terre Haute.

From Vincenes, by Bruceville, Maria creek, Edwardsport, Black creek, and Linton, to Fairplay.

From Wabash, by Laketon, to Warsaw.

From Wabash, by La Fontaine, America, and Zion, to Marion.

From Wabash, by Somerset, Z enia, and Jerome, to Tipton.

From Washington, by Petersburg, New State Road, and Vanderburg, to Evansville.

From Washington, by Petersburg, to Princeton.

From Washington, by Aysville, Raylesville, Keck's Church, Mountain Spring, Silverville, and Fayettesville, to Bedford.

From Warsaw, by Oswego, Cromwell, Ligonier, Noble Iron Works, Haw Patch, and Ringgold, to La Grange.

From White Hall, by Dean, to Point Commerce.

From White Post, by Saltillo, Pleasant Grove, Rensslaer, Brook, Iroquais, Illinois, to Kankakee Depot, on the Illinois Central Railroad.

From Whiteley, by Heclay, and Cold Springs, to Wolf Lake.

From Whiteley, by Summit, Pierceton, Warsaw, Oran, Camp creek, and Bourbon, to Plymouth.

From Whitey court house, by Thorncreek, to Albion.

From Williamsburg to New Garde.

From Winnemac to Medarysville.

From Winnemac, by Medarysville, to Saltillo.

From Williamsport, by West Lebanon, and Baltimore, to Covington.

From Wolf Lake, by Wilmot, Boydston's Mills, and Oswego, to Leesburg.

ILLINOIS.

From Albion, by New Massilon, and Enterprise to Salem, Marion county.

From Alton, by Newbern, Grafton, Deer Plain, Neras, Monterey, Harden, Gilead, and Hamburg, to Bellview.

From Alton, by Upper Alton, Edwardsville, Marine, Highland, Jamestown, and Shoal creek, to Carlyle.

From Alton, by Ridgeway, Paddock's Grove, and Old Ripley, to Greenville.

From Appleton by Mount Hawkins, Pinckneyville, Galum, and Carment's Prairie, to Steel's Mills.

From Athens, by Yankee Hill, Walker's Grove, Quiver, and Liverpool, to Canton.

From Aurora, by Sugar Grove, Big Rock, Little Rock, Somonauk, Ross Grove, Shabbaney's Grove, Van Buren, East Paw Paw, Paw Paw Grove Lee Centre, China, to Dixon.

From Batavia, by Blackbird, and Kanesville, to Grouse.

From Belvidere, by Beaver, Roscoe, Harrisor., Washburn, Lincoln, Harvard, Rock Run, Buena Vista, McConnel's Grove, Louisa, Warren, and Gratiot, to Shullsburg.

From Belvidere, by Genoa, Sycamore, Lost Grove, Swan Grove, and Sonnonauk, to Ottawa.

From Belvidere, by Caledonia Station, Beloit, (Wis.) Bass creek, Footville, Evansville, and Oregon, to Madison.

From Belleville, by Fayetteville, Mud creek, Marissa, Sparta, Grand Cato, Prairie, Pinckneyville, Nine Mile Prairie, Duquoin, Iowa, and Little Muddy, to Mount Hopkins.

From Bethel, by Concord, and Arenzville, to Beardstown.

From Bloomington, by Pekin, Canton, Macomb, Carthage, and Warsaw, Ill., to Keokuk, Iowa.

From Bloomington, by Westwood, Eureka, Woodford, and Matamoras, to Spring Bay.

From Bloomington, by Roger's Farm, Padua, Senex, Cheney's Grove, Sedom, Loda Station, Point Pleasant, North Fork, Jordan, and Poolsville, to Lafayette.

From Bloomington, by Atlanta, Postville, Springfield, Lick creek, Chatham, Auburn, Verdon, Girard, Prairie Station, Carlenville, Plainview, Macoupin, Shipman, Brighton, and Godfrey, to Alton.

From Bloomington, by Kicapoo, and Old Town Timber, to Cheney's Grove.

From Bloomington, by Delta, Le Roy, Santa Anna, and Mamhomet, to Urbana.

From Buffalo Grove, by Brooksville, White Oak Grove, and Crane's Grove, to Freeport.

From Brighton, by Piasa, Fidelity, Rhoda's Point, Rockbridge, Fayette, Greenfield, Athensville, and Zion, to Jacksonville.

From Brookville, by Buffalo Grove, Barclay, and Genessee Grove, to Clyde.

From Cairo, by Santa Fe, Thebes, and J. E. McArete's, to Jonesborough.

From Cairo, by Smithland, Santa Fe, Thebes, and Thompson's Ferry, to Cedar creek Landing.

From Caledonia, by Valley Forge, Unity, and Santa Fe, to Commerce.

From Caledonia Station, by Precinct, Poplar Grove, Park's Corners, Burton's Corners, South Grove, Wis., and Darien, to Delavan.

From Cairo, to Charleston, Missouri.

From Carlinville, by Edwardsville, to Collinsville.

From Carlinville, by Honey Point, Shirleyville, Hillsboro, Francisco, Hurricane, Vandalia, and Foster, to Salem.

From Carlinville, by Moultonville, Mount Olive, Prairie Farm, Staunton, Taluca, Alhambra, Marine, and St. Jacob, to Lebanon.

From Carlyle, by Crooked creek, Centralia, Station, and Walnut Hill, to Mount Vernon.

From Carlyle, by Germantown and Looking Glass, to Mascoutah.

From Carlyle, by Beaver creek, Greenville, Elm Point, and Bear creek, to Hillsboro.

From Carmi, by Burnt Prairie, Fairfield New Franklin, and Hickory Hill, to Salem.

From Carmi, by McLeansboro, to Benton.

From Carthage to Nauvoo.

From Carthage, by McGary's, Pilot Grove La harpe, and Blandinsville, to Muddy Lane.

From Cass, by Barber's Corners, Dupage, and Wheatland, to Oswego.

From Chanahan, by Kankakee, Wilmington, Rockville, and Bourbanaise, to Momence.

From Charleston, by Gruel's Lake, Fork, Monticello, and Mount Pleasant, to Bloomington.

From Charleston, by Ashly, Martinsville Melrose, and Sacton, to York.

From Charleston, by Westfield, Margaretta, and Dallston, to Marshall.

From Charleston, by Hermitage, Bourbon, and Monticello, to Clinton.

From Charleston, by St. Omer, Oakland, Bushy Fork, and Upper Embarrass, to Urbanna.

From Charleston, by Arno Station, Fuller's Point, and Sullivan, to Decatur.

From Charleston, by Long Point, to Tentapolis.

From Charleston, by Sullivan, to Decatur.

From Charleston, by Olny, New Massilon, Albion, and Grayville, to New Harmony Indiana.

From Chittenden, by Little Muddy, and Osage, to Fredonia.

From Chatham, by Lick creek, Waverly, Locust Spring, Cummington, and Hoover's Point, to Carlinville.

From Chester, by Steel's Mills, Sparta, Elkhorn, Nashville, Richview, Walnut Hill, and Mount Zion, to Salem.

From Chester, by Jone's creek, Murphysboro, Urbane, Toledo, Jonesboro, and Unity, to Cairo.

From Chester, by Kaskaskia, Prairie de Rache, Waterton, and Columbia, to St. Louis.

From Clinton, by Waynesville, to Atlanta.

From Clinton, by Waynesville, New Castle, Eminence, and Big Prairie, to Delavan.

From Clyde to Union Grove, in Whitesides county.

From Columbus, by Houston, Elm Grove, Huntsville, and Brooklyn, to Doddsville.

From Cottage Hill, by Addison and Bloomingdale, to Ringgold.

From Clermont, by Stringtown and St. Mary's, to Newton.

From Chili, by Northfield, and Kossuth, to Warsaw.

From Carrollton, by White Hill Breeze and Glasgow, to Winchester.

From Carrollton, by Apple creek, Brouse's, Bedford, Montezuma, Milton, and Lima, to Pittsfield.

From Carrollton, by Pioneer, Bluffdale, Bissell, Bellview, Pleasant Hill, Atlas, Rockport, and Pleasant Vale, to Kinderhook.

From Carrollton, by Letcherville, Greenfield, Fayette, and Chesterfield, to Carlinville.

From Chicago, by Jefferson and Maine, to West Wheeling.

From Chicago, by Bridgeport, Brighton, Summit, Willow Springs, and Des Plains, to Lamonte.

From Chicago, by Maukegan, Kenosha, and Racine, to Milwaukie, Wis.

From Chicago, by Jefferson, Niles, West Northfield, Wheeling, Halfday, Libertyville, Warrenton, Waukegan, Willington, Otsego, Kensosha, Wis., Racine, and Oak creek, to Milwaukie.

From Chicago, by Lyons, Lyonsville, Cass, Littlecask, Long John, Plainfield, Plattville, Lisbon, Halderman's Grove, and Norway, to Ottawa.

From Chicago, by Worth, Makena, New Lenox, Joliet, Sandy Ridge, Morris, Marseilles, Ottawa, Utica, La Salle, Peru, Tiskilwa, Sheffield, Gennesssee, and Maline, to Rock Island.

From Chicago, by Noysville, Callage Hill, Babcock's Grove, Danby, Wheaton, Winfield, Junction, Wayne, Clintonville, Elgin, Rutland, Huntley's Grove, Union, Marengo, Garden, Prairie, Belvidere, Cherry Valley, Rockford, Pecatonica, Freeport, Eleroy, Lena, Louisa Nora, Warren, Scales, Mound, Council Hill, Galena, Menominee, and Dunleith, to Dubuque.

From Chicago, by Batavia, Aurora, Oswego, Bristol, Plana, Samonoc Depot, Earlville, Mendota, La Salle, Tonica, Wenona, Minank, Pinalo, Kappa, Hudson, Bloomington, Wapellak, Clinton, Maroa, Decatur, Macon, Moadwequa, Tacusah, Pena, Temorah, Uconee, Vandalia, Paloka, Sandoval, Centralia, Richview, Dubois, Duquoin, Desota, Makanda, Jonesboro, and Ullin, to Cairo.

From Chicago, by Ridgeville, New Frier, Port Clinton, and Oak Hill, to Waukegan.

From Chicago, by Thornton, Station, Rich, Maun, Manteno, Kaukakee, Depot, Ashkum, Onargo, Loda, Perd, Rantoul, Urbanna, Pesatum, Neoga, Arno, Oakaw, Wehunka, Edgwood, Farina, Tanti, and Odin, to Centralia.

From Chicago, by Geneva, Blackbery, De Kalb Centre, Jefferson Grove, Lane, Dixon, Sterling, Como, Union Grove, Fulton, Lyons, Iowa, and Tipton, to Iowa city.

From Danville, by Pilot, Higginsville, Ten Mile Grove, Oliver's Grove, and Avoca, to Pontiac.

From Decatur, by Sullivan, Cochran's Grove, Big Spring, and Ewington, to Wehunka Station.

From Decatur, by Hopegell, Swingstown, Hermitage, Neoga Station, Oakland, and Embarrass Point, to Paris.

From Decatur to N. M. Brown's.

From De Kalb Centre, by Broadie's Grove, Jefferson Grove, Lafayette Grove, Kyte River, Ogle, and Taylor, to Grand de Tour.

From De Kalb Centre, by Lost Grove, Line, Swinton, New Vigil, and Williamsburg, to De Kalb Centre.

From Dixon, by Grand de Tour, Nashua, Oregon, Byron, Hall, New Milford, Elida, Kishwaukie, Rockford, Harlam, Roscoe, and Rockton, to Beloit, Wis.

From Dixon, by Buffalo Grove, Eagle Point, Elk Horn Grove, Rock creek, Mount Carroll, Derinda, and Avery, to Galena.

From Dundee, by Barrington, Flint creek, Lake, Zurich, Gelmer, and Libertyville, to Waukegan.

From Earlville, by La Clair, East Paw Paw, Paw Paw Grove, Willow creek, Story, Brodie's Grove, and Lindenwood, to Killbuck.

From Edwardsville, by Lands Point, Rising Sun, Bond Point, Taylorsville, and Stonington to Decatur.

From Empire, by Mount Prospect, Genessee Grove, and Melledgeville, to Elkhorn Grove.

From Erie, by Spring Hill, Jefferson's Corners, Yorktown, Winnebago, Traxton, and Enon, to Princeton.

From Elgin, by New Plato, Udina, Trengree, Hampshire, and Harmony, to Carol.

From Elgin, by Dundee, Algonbuin, Crystal Lake, Elysium, Woodstock, Hartland, Brookdale, Dunham, Chemung, Park's Corners, and Hunter, to Beloit, Wisconsin.

From Elgin, by Geneva, Wis., to Elk Horn.

From Fairfield, by Marlan's Grove, and Enterprise, to Maysville.

From Farmington, by Uniontown, Hermon, Abingdon, Berwick, Ellison, and Alena, to Happer's Mills.

From Farmington, by Middle Grove, Midway, Troy Mills, St. Augustine, Greenbush, Roseville, New Lancaster, Elisonville, Alena, and Happer's Mills, to Burlington, Iowa.

From Fredericksville, by Browning, and Shelden Grove, to Astoria.

From Freeport, by Kirk's, Grove, Yellow creek, Hazzlewood, Kent, Ward's Grove, and Plum River, to Derinda.

From Freeport, by Rock River, Howard and Harrison, to Rockton.

From Freeport, by Cedarville, Buena Vista, McConnelsville, and Oneca, to Monroe, Wisconsin, and back by Cadez, Winslaw, and Wadham's Grove, to Freeport.

From Freeport, by Eleroy, Lena, and Nora, to White Oak Springs Wis.

From Freeport, by Mill Grove, Yellow creek, Hardwood, Kent's, Ward's Grove, Plum River, or Dorinda, to Galena.

From Freeport by Jackson, Cherry Grove, and Mount Carroll, to Savannah.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

Henry Davis
vs.
Elizabeth Davis.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS for delivering one or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered at each of the navy-yards at Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 3d September, 1855.

These proposals must be endorsed '*Proposals for Live Oak*," and addressed to the "*Bureau of Construction*," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each bid when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished and work to moulds and bevellings with which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea of which the commandant of the yard will require satisfactory evidence.

The frame timber may be delivered in the form of promiscuous timber—that is, sided straight and fair, but rough-hewed the moulding may, showing a face of two-thirds the siding; the timber need not bevelled, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the bevellings shown on the bevelling boards.

In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed, provided the pieces will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that marked in the moulds or in the instructions will be paid for.

The siding of the stem, apron, fore deadwood, stemson, deadwood knees, stern-post knee, and keelsons, must be 18 1-2 inches; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hooks to side 14 inches. The siding of the frame timber must be 13 1-2 to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber, one-fourth part must side 18 inches, and the remainder 13 1-2 inches.

The throat of the floor timber to mould 17 1-4 inches, at the floor-head 14 inches, and at the plank shear 7 inches.

The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first futtock 4 inches in 17 feet; the second futtock 24 inches in 13 feet; the third futtock 27 inches in 13 feet; the fourth futtock 4 inches in 14 1-8 feet; and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.

The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st of October, 1856.

Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a separate proposal for each.

FORM OF OFFER.

I,——, of the State of——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at——, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of 22d June, 1855, viz:

Stems, apron, stemson, deadwoods, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain 3,600 cubic feet, at per foot—$

Frame timber of all other kinds estimated at 20,400 " " at per foot—

Promiscuous timber, amounting to 6,000 " " at per foot—

Total amount 30,000 $——

(Total value to be written in words.)

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at——, or to me at——, for signature and certificates.

(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of——, in the State of——, and ——, of——, in the State of——, hereby guarantly that, in case the foregoing bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the recept of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; in case said——shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witness:

I hereby certify that the above-named *A B and C D* are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) (Signature.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

July 5, 1855. 306—6w.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

MARBLE.

I have now in Asheville a quantity of Marble Tomb Stones for sale, from Cherokee county, N. C. It is finely finished, and equal in quality to the best Italian. Those who wish to purchase can call and examine for themselves.

I will do any engraving upon Head Stones, &c. that may be desired.

june28tf THOS. HART.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Asuperb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagious of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st. 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

State of North Carolina.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,

Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.
vs.

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmermon and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washiugton Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise, jugment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855.

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E.

July 5, 6t.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured*.

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *generel use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be ofained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1854.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14. 1854—tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

New Goods! New Goods!

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn. His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000	Beaver	Skins,
1,000	Otter	"
10,000	Coon	"
10,000	Gray Fox	"
10,000	Red Fox	"
10,000	Black Fox	"
10,000	Wild Cat	"
20,000	Mink	"
50,000	Opossum	"
50,000	Rabbit	"
50,000	Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.